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## The rising rubbish avalanche could poison the world

Each year in the Federal Republic about four cubic metres of rubbish per capita are produced.

Bonn's Town and Country Planning Institute states that rubbish dumps are continually growing.

Unless some efficient means of garbage disposal is invented the day could come when living conditions are seriously jeopardised by masses of rubbish. Future generations are in danger of being forced to live on mountains of trash.

Figures show that it is private households that produce the most rubbish. In 1967 Federal Republic families threw out a forty million cubic metre mountain of waste.

Industry on the other hand is not such a large-scale producer of waste products. Industrial concerns threw out "only" fifteen million cubic metres of rubbish.

Estimates show that there were in the end fifteen million cubic metres of clear sludge, with further heaps of rubbish being produced when houses are torn down and more coming from agricultural waste.

It is estimated that in 1967 the overall total of rubbish produced in the Federal Republic was about 200 million cubic metres.

The amount of household waste to be coped with was shown to be dependent on the size of the neighbourhood. In cities of more than one million inhabitants there was 0.93 cubic metres per head of domestic rubbish. Towns of only 10,000 to 20,000 could boast of only 0.58 cubic metres per person.

In small towns and villages the amount of throw-out is even smaller.

The reason for these differences lies in the fact that country people tend to buy fewer packaged articles and have more opportunity for building bonfires and getting rid of their own rubbish.

Shopping in big cities varies greatly from shopping in smaller localities, according to sociologists.

In bigger cities far more packaging materials are used when all kinds of items are sold.

Estimates show that household waste alone is increasing by five or seven per cent. Waste disposal is becoming more difficult and experts feel we are on the brink of a catastrophe since local authorities are unable to implement sufficient waste-disposal measures.

Household waste is disposed of almost completely by dumping it in the countryside. Only 1.35 million tons of household rubbish is burnt and 190,000 tons are turned into compost. Almost ninety per cent of household throwouts are just dumped. At the moment there are about 50,000 rubbish dumps in the Federal Republic. But only five per cent of all waste-disposal areas are regulated and controlled by the Bonn Town and Country Planning Institute.

Incinerating rubbish would go a long way towards solving these problems. First of all it is expensive and secondly there are now some kinds of rubbish which cannot be burnt. A large number of plastics and metals can severely damage important parts of incinerators. Even after



The Waste Land

(Photo: Günther)

rubbish has been burnt rubbish remains. Burning only reduces the weight of the rubbish by fifty to seventy per cent. The incinerators produce ash and further dumps are needed for this.

A particular problem is disposal of the rising tide of scrap cars. In America and other European countries a new method of wreck disposal has been developed. The cars are quite simply tipped into the sea.

If we were to tip the rest of the rubbish we produce into the oceans we would have discovered the surest way of poisoning mankind. Scientists are therefore duty bound to find new ways of disposing of trash. The balance of nature has already been greatly disturbed and something must be discovered to clear up this problem before long.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 7 March 1970)

## What's in a name

Minister of the Interior Hans Eisele has come to the conclusion that the name of the Federal Republic is a blessing in disguise. He has decided to change it to "Friede" (Peace), as long as the name does not cause any problems.

This move comes as a result of the agitation by Free Democrat Bundestag member and vice-president Lise Funke.

Up until now, according to Minister Eisele, the general use of the name "Friede" has only been official in the Rhine-Westphalia and Lower Saxony.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 9 March 1970)

## The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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## Willy Brandt reinvigorates Bonn-Washington ties

Hamburg, 21 April 1970  
Ninth Year - No. 419 - By air

The Federal government's "American Week" was an unmistakable demonstration of what Chancellor Brandt on his return termed a "confirmation and affirmation of German-American partnership."

The two countries are dependent on each other and accept this mutual dependence as the most natural thing in a world of measures to allow universal world. Chauvinists in both countries must come to realise that world affairs have assumed new dimensions. Performances will not always be as top-rata as that achieved by the cool team of technicians at Cape Kennedy but Federal Republic-American cooperation, shown by the people concerned to be the most natural thing in the world, is worthy of imitation for all that.

Negotiations between the two governments ended with a small mixed Cabinet "Frau" has only been official in the White House, also some Rhine-Westphalia and Lower Saxony.

The expense of the first Social Democratic Chancellor's maiden visit to Washington may not, strictly speaking, have been necessary but the superb performance of Willy Brandt and his wife was not only an exhausting business but also a sound investment.

There is no need to deny its relevance for the forthcoming important local elections in this country, yet even though all that American TV commentators could think of to say at the end of the first day of negotiations was that Willy Brandt's English is first-rate and the second day was drowned by the publicity

has, when all is said and done, learnt enough English to be able to confer with Richard Nixon and other American leaders directly and without the aid of an interpreter.

The Washington talks will have settled once and for all such speculative doubts as may have been harboured in East Berlin or elsewhere. This country's policy on dates and the Eastern Bloc enjoys the White House's full support.

Despite all assertions to the contrary by the Christian Democrats and the Texas-talking Christian Social Union in Bavaria Willy Brandt has never had the slightest intention of giving a breakneck rodeo performance in order to impress the Soviet Union the only misunderstandings that needed to be clarified were the collected nonsense of Bonn going it alone to the East, a new Rapallo and a sell-out to Moscow.

President Nixon noted, and Chancellor Brandt could not agree more, that "Both you and we will not forget that we cannot gain new friends at the expense of old friendships."

The President thus outlined with a fair degree of clarity what precautions are to be observed in the West's concerted action towards the East. Relaxation of tension and safeguarding of the peace "must be pursued by exhausting all possibilities of negotiation." This justifies both the substance and the timing of Bonn's moves up to and including recognition of the Oder-Neisse frontier between Poland and the GDR.

Before this milestone in reconciliation between this country and Eastern Europe is reached, however, Bonn and Washington and both together in Nato must conscientiously synchronise all moves.

Bonn must not attempt to interfere in the great powers' own business either. That is to say that Bonn must respect the priority of the Salt talks and the Allied discussion of genuine safeguards for West Berlin.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 13 April 1970)



President Nixon bidding Chancellor Willy Brandt farewell after the Washington talks. From Washington Chancellor Brandt flew to Cape Kennedy to watch the launching of Apollo 13. (Photo: dpa)

## America and the EEC

There must be no stopping short at the mere undertakings on the Common Market that Chancellor Brandt made President Nixon with the best of intentions, otherwise the conflict of interests the Atlantic alliance that the Chancellor so rightly fears will inevitably arise.

The Washington talks must bring about a definite result soon on what is, as regards the future of partnership and cooperation, a crucial issue, that of relations between the Common Market and the United States.

Now that Willy Brandt is back in this country a serious attempt must be made to put two matters straight:

1. Material interests of individual countries must no longer be allowed to slow down the progress of Common Market entry talks and postpone still longer the expansion of the European Economic Community. The tendency is once more apparent and in the next few

weeks the Federal government must expressly counter it.

Progress towards European integration is at least as important as continuation of Bonn's policy towards the Eastern Bloc. Partial success in the one is an additional precondition of subsequent success in the other and reconciliation with the East will take time — a great deal of time.

America has a right to expect Europe to reach new dimensions. Bonn must not accordingly.

2. The Brandt/Schöel administration must also ensure that the EEC parts company with its remaining vestiges of trade policy discrimination. For some time Americans have been expressing exaggerated anxiety about discrimination of this kind, particularly as certain export lobbies have been trying to bring influence to bear on the politicians.

Every aspect of the EEC that is grist to the mill must be removed. Continued on page 2

## Defence costs in Europe

who must accordingly foot the bulk of the bill.

The truth of the matter is that both the strategic concept and the provision of the wherewithal are the concern of Nato as a whole. As the forces and military facilities provided serve to protect all member-countries any redistribution of the expense is subject to joint consideration of changes in concept and the resultant cost-sharing.

This, in other words but unambiguously, is what Willy Brandt has to say in Washington and President Nixon, although hard pressed by Congress critics, accepted the tenet even before the two men met. The rest is a matter for the North Atlantic Council.

It will be up to the Nato Council so to define the joint offer of equal and mutual reductions in troop strength to both the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries that the "Eastern Bloc," in replying yes or no, can itself assess the prospects of success of a European security conference.

Brandt also pointed out that Western Europe, which the United States has always encouraged to play a joint role in international politics, is on the way to doing so.

Expansion of the Common Market, which had led not only to agreement but also to the fear of competition, was claimed by the Chancellor in his Washington talks to be imminent. It is high time America started viewing Europe not only as a sphere of interest but also as an independent force alongside the Soviet Union and Red China.

Hans Ost  
(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 11 April 1970)

## Frankfurter Allgemeine

ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

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When a newspaper ranks as one of the ten best in the world, both its coverage and its editorial contents assume international significance. Twice the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung has been named one of the ten best newspapers of the world. The first time, in 1963, by professors of the Journalism Department of Syracuse University in New York. The second time, in 1964, by the professors of 26 institutes in the United States.

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The Volkswagen is a lot of car for a lot of money

afforded to the launching of Apollo 13 the new style of government in Bonn as demonstrated by Willy Brandt will not be without effect on his hosts.

The visit will certainly have made its mark on the stern old senators who used to recommend the President to call Bonn to heel in plain-dealing Texas fashion.

The Chancellor was not to be put out of his stride in Washington, not even by the most venomous of questions. In his capacity as Governing Mayor of West Berlin, Bundestag member, chairman of the Social Democrats and Foreign Minister he



**Question:** What ruling would you yourself would you yourself consider correct?

**Jahn:** As I see it after a convict served life imprisonment had spent twenty years behind bars a court should revise his case. It is not possible to say yet when the time will be ripe for such a ruling to be made.

(DIE WELT, 6 April 1970)

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## LEGAL CONSEQUENCES OF RECOGNITION

Adnaner himself thought that he was immune from dissensions, within himself. In the face of this unclarified situation,

The party knew this before the Erfurt

For this reason they suggested a constitution should be replaced *only* by a Basic Law with less claims and that they

The dilemma of powerlessness has given rise to an understandable desperation concerning this country's destiny. The preamble at least imposes on forthcoming generations the duty of fulfilling what must remain denied to contemporaries of the catastrophe resulting in division.

Then 10 successes were not chalked up overnight. Then too there were setbacks and cases of ill feeling that were not all reported back to Bonn. This occurred

involved in the ways of fate there is circumspection and lasting not the still so well-intended in that future generations can believe."

The politically extreme unions

Continued on page 5

Unions in the Federal Republic see themselves as an integrating ingredient and guarantee of the system that must admittedly first be built into the free democratic order understood by the unions by the introduction of a just distribution of wealth and the equal participation of employees in all decisions.

There is a second advantage. The organization of the Federal Labour Institute as State Labour Exchanges, Labour Exchanges and subsidiaries and the participation of management and trade

And so it is not a complete coincidence that participation, increasingly the centre

(DIE ZEIT, 3 April 1971)

The fourth advantage is the possibility of generous backing of further professional training and re-training by a well-coordinated apparatus. In 1969, Labour Institutes spent 132 million M.

**Werner Mühlbraun**  
(DIE WELT, 6 April)



(PHOTO: MARCELINO WARRICK-DELAZAR)



ve (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 28 March 19



## ■ THE ECONOMY

## A ten-member EEC will prove a tough competitor

Difficulties with Washington and unfriendly remarks from Moscow indicate that the European Economic Community, as it nears the stage where its membership will increase from six to ten, is also slowly but surely approaching the time when it will be faced with an economic war on two fronts with the superpowers.

There are many signs that if the Six should become the Ten, America will regard the augmented Common Market as a potential competitor.

Various anti-EEC slogans have been banded about. There has been talk of agrarian dumping, non-tariff trade barriers, and the setting up of preferential zones.

America has asserted that the introduction of value added tax is tantamount to a border tax and as such should be regarded as a trade barrier outside tariffs. And finally the USA has pointed out that the EEC countries have not done away with the American selling price system.

So long as the Six remain as they are the differences of opinion with America cannot become too highly charged. For six countries are enough to remain as strong with the United States in trade policies, but six are too few to upset the present equilibrium.

When the Schuman Plan for setting up a European Coal and Steel Community in the early fifties was implemented without involving Britain, and later when General de Gaulle said "non" to Great Britain, the Americans were the best of Europeans.

Up until the beginning of the Nixon era they welcomed the idea of integration in the hope that Europe would find its feet politically.

Today the United States is offering a customs duty preference systems to developing nations that should signal the dissolution of the European Economic Community and Commonwealth preference systems.

Apart from this the extension planned for the EEC in a few years will probably create a preference area stretching from northern Europe to Madagascar including former British colonies in Africa. This is making America afraid that an outside market and an economic superpower will arise, and they feel they must take steps to counter this in good time.

The new measures being weighed up in Washington (when previous commitments have still not been met, particularly with regard to the selling price system) lead very easily to the suspicion that America is trying to throw a spanner in the works of already grumbling discussions between the Six and the four prospective new EEC members, Great Britain, Denmark, Norway and Ireland.

Even the great administrative apparatus of the European Commission would not be capable of doing two jobs at once.

Officials comments from Brussels on the talks with Washington place great stress on the constant efforts being made to come to mutual understanding.

It would be nearer the truth, however, to describe the tenor in Brussels as "increasingly perplexed".

On the other hand it is not so simple to define relations between the EEC and Moscow clearly. And this is despite the fact that Walter Hallstein, President of the European Movement, made the surprising statement (on 1 March) that in the East "strong opposition" has grown up to the planned integration of Western Europe.

Since it may be assumed that in the seventies Western Europe could be united and integrated into a larger economic community it follows that through Moscow eyes the EEC is building up to a bloc that is a threat to peace.

When Charles de Gaulle was in power in France the Russians were against any

expansion of the European Economic Community and Fildand's volteface in the Nordek matter shows that Moscow does not submit to pressure.

Now that de Gaulle has faded into the background the Russians see an increased possibility of additions to the Common Market and also the possibility that Western European States could find added harmony in their foreign policy.

So Moscow is out to obstruct the economic and political unity and subsequent strengthening of Western Europe. Pravda leader writer, Yuri Slukov, says that a communal European conference should be called as long as cooperation of this kind "is not hampered by the creation of a Western European entity".

Just as the British once thought to dissolve the basis for integration in the EEC by creating a free trade zone, so the Russians likewise now want to dissolve this burgeoning Western European economic bloc in a larger scale trade area.

COMECON — the Eastern Bloc's non-integrated version of the EEC — which would be powerless to do much about the Western European trade bloc anyway, would be thrown in by the Communists voluntarily.

So Europe is threatened with a battle on two fronts. The Six have already the largest share in the international market, namely seventeen per cent as opposed to America's fifteen per cent.

Russia lags far behind.

When the Six become Ten this share would rocket up to twenty-five per cent of the world market. This would not only lead to sales policies that would make things tough for America and Russia, but with Britain's technological know-how as part of the European technological set-up the gap between Europe and America on this score would be closed in a relatively short space of time.

The extended economic union planned for the seventies must be followed by a restructuring of industries of the future in Europe.

Otherwise the old Europe might finally be eclipsed by the Russians, the Americans and the Japanese.

Ferdinand Himpel  
(DIE WELT, 3 April 1970)

## This country's trade with the Soviet Union is booming

Hot on the heels of trade worth 4,000 million Marks between various consortia of Federal Republic industry and State-controlled export and import firms in the Soviet Union comes news of certain remarkable facts concerning the growth in Federal Republic-Soviet Union trade.

The increase in the level of exports from this country to the USSR in 1969 as compared with 1968 was 44 per cent.

This will be bettered in 1970. It is estimated that this year will see an increase in the level of our exports to Russia of around fifty per cent.

The long-term four thousand million Mark deal that will see large-bore pipes and tubes from our factories delivered to the Soviet Union in return for Russian natural gas is just one of many factors that bears out this estimate.

At last we should see an end to the depression that hung over Federal Republic-Soviet Union trade for so many years.

In spite of large-scale mutual interest shared by industrial leaders here and in Russia cooperation was difficult for political reasons.

The last real trading contract between the two countries went out on 31 December 1963 and it has not been possible to renew it since then, since there were differences of opinion on questions of the economic zones of the Mark in the West.

On this pretext the matter of West Berlin was dragged into trade negotiations between this country and the Soviet Union.

From 1964 on Russia was not prepared

to let its three-State theory be suffused with ideas of mutual industrial aid any longer.

Moscow called for separate trade agreements between the USSR and Bonn as well as between the USSR and the "independent political unit West Berlin". The Federal Republic, however, could not and would not accept such terms.

Trade agreements that had got off to such a hopeful start fell foul of the Soviet government's obstinacy. Although trade continued without formal trade agreements, supported by agreed sales lists and under-the-counter tripartite contracts, it was a hiatus, a vegetating rather than a flourishing period.

Between the years 1964-1968 a shift of emphasis took place. The biggest increase in this country's trade with the Communist East was shown in the balance sheets of our trade with Rumania and China.

In this way a double pressure was applied to the Soviet government. Economists started calling for increased trade with the Federal Republic and experts on foreign policy raised warning voices that if this trend in Federal Republic foreign trade was allowed to continue it could have consequences for international politics.

Moves were made by both sides in early 1968 and this was by way of being a turning point.

Certainly the Soviet leaders remained and remain doubtful with regard to signing the trade treaty. But they showed greater preparedness to embark on agreements that facilitated trade without being official, extensive trade relations. However, the blessing of both governments was given to these measures.

The great leap forward followed in 1969. Last year Soviet orders from this country were worth 1,584,000 million Marks as compared with 1,098,000 million Marks in 1968. We too purchased more goods from Russia, 1,305,000 million Marks worth, as opposed to 1,175,000 million Marks in 1968.

The steeper rise in Soviet imports from the Federal Republic has posed a problem that can normally only be solved by means of a trade treaty signed by the pertinent governments. The problem of paying for these imports.

If the Soviets experienced a deficit in their balance of trade with this country in 1969 the deficit can be expected to grow in the coming years.

In the large-bore pipe deal a way has been found that has raised credit of 1,200 million Marks for a consortium headed by

## Greater balance payments surplus in February

Frankfurter Allgemeine  
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Federal Republic foreign trade balance a balance of payments surplus 1,308 million Marks in February.

This is an increase on both the month and the year. The month's surplus was 1,060 million Marks and the year's figure for this year, which only 134 million Marks.

In February this year the Republic exported goods worth 1,308 million Marks. Our imports were 1,174 million Marks.

The value of our imports was 1,174 million Marks up on February 1969. Increase of eight per cent. Imports went up by nineteen per cent in the month.

In comparison with January imports were down by 491 million Marks (six per cent), but there was a net export plus of eight per cent, 81 million Marks.

Taken together the first two months of trading in 1970 brought imports worth 2,472 million Marks. In 1969 the country valued at 16,700 million Marks. This represented an increase of 10 per cent on January/February 1969.

Exports in this period reached 2,164 million Marks, a rise of fifteen per cent on the first two months of 1969.

The balance of payments surplus for these two months of 1970 reached 308 million Marks, as compared with 134 million Marks in the corresponding period of 1969.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 25 March 1970)

the Deutsche Bank. The interest on loan, six-and-a-half per cent, is very comfortable, but also more colourful.

On the free capital market the present circumstances this could be regarded as extremely cheap capital. Since chemists of silence covers the background of this low interest rate. But the late Nemours produced a thread of Nylon ment of Economic Affairs Minister Schiller and the Soviet Foreign Minister Potolichov in the creation of a tolerable conditions of contract for the conclusion that government business is behind the deal.

Behind the scenes hard bargaining went on for a new trade treaty between the Federal Republic and USSR. But the different standpoints were as follows: they were in 1963 when the treaty was signed.

But today the dictates of politics permeated with economic relations. The State is prepared to accept the lists and agreements that have been made between foreign trade groups in the Soviet Union and interested economic groups in the Federal Republic.

Loans are offered and accepted. The State has not given its seal of approval. Nevertheless the moneylender insured by "Hankierende Maschinen" (flanking measures) made by the government — if this expression of Prof. Schiller's may be used for once in a while.

And so we can say jubilantly today Federal Republic trade with the Soviet Union is booming. In the large-bore pipe deal a way has been found that has raised credit of 1,200 million Marks for a consortium headed by

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 5 April 1970)

## INDUSTRY

## The miracle of the dyes and fibres of the eighties

Artificial fibres are the thing of the future and will surround us by the end of the eighties. By then people in prosperous countries the Western world will roll in plastic materials that are filled and upholstered with chemical fibres.

Their feet — clad of course in artificial fibres — will sink into carpeted floors. Windows will be decked with curtains made of special easy-care fibres printed with the so-called differential dyeing.

This new method of dyeing saves time and money. Also it keeps production lines flexible. By this new system a multicoloured fabric is produced not by weaving together yarn of different colours, but by passing a textile that is completely white but made of different fibres through one single vat of dye, which colours the different materials in different hues.

Miraculous as it may seem this new dyeing system is the outcome of pure accident. Synthetic fibres have differing surface qualities. If a fabric is woven from different synthetic fibres and then passed through one vat of dye a "mottled" effect is achieved.

To exploit this method it is necessary to select and arrange differing yarns in white. In preparing the vat of dye it is essential to mix carefully various dyeing matters.

Both the material and the dye must be treated with different catalysts. The effect of these chemical agents is to make certain fibres and certain dyestuffs "stand out" and combine while others stay dormant and do not react to the resultant pattern on the fabric is in full colour.

Differential dyeing requires very exact programming. Assuming that this problem can be tackled satisfactorily both manufacturers will have a speedy method of producing all kinds of colours and patterns. The brave new world of tomorrow will not only be more comfortable, but also more colourful.

But the great leap forward for this industry only came when the motor car became a mass-produced everyday article in wealthy countries.

It was then — between 1958 and 1965 — that major oil companies built massive refineries with huge capacities and made research in the chemistry of oil so cheap that interest in the chemistry of coal declined rapidly.

Today the chemical products of oil, benzol, xylol and propylene, the raw materials of large chemical manufacturers, can be supplied quite cheaply.

These raw materials mean that the chemical industry can produce intermediary products cheaply.

This country's largest chemical concerns, Bayer and BASF set up subsidiary companies to work hand in hand with oil producers. The latter supply all the raw material, that is to say crude oil, that these companies require.

Then the giant chemical concerns take all the intermediary products, namely ethylene and ethylene.

The second largest is Britain's ICI

Bayer (Leverkusen) linked up with BP and formed Erdölchemie (Oil Chemicals Limited). BASF (Ludwigshafen) joined forces with Federal Republic Shell to form Rheinische Olefinwerke in Wes-seling.

The might of the petrochemical industry in the Rhineland has altered the life of the man in the street, domestic life and the background to the motor car.

Nowadays in the western world about half the fabrics found in any household come from fibres made in a laboratory.

In 1969 of the 21 million tons of fibres produced:

11.5 million were cotton (54 per cent)

4.4 million were synthetics (21 per cent)

3.7 million cellulose products (17 per cent)

1.6 million were wool (8 per cent)

Researchers estimate that the ultimate victory of synthetic over natural fibres will come at the end of the seventies.

According to their estimates the figures in 1980 will read:

Total amount of fibres produced will be 30.7 million tons, of which:

12 million will be cotton (39 per cent)

12 million will be synthetics (39 per cent)

5.1 million will be cellulose products (17 per cent)

1.6 million will be wool (5 per cent)

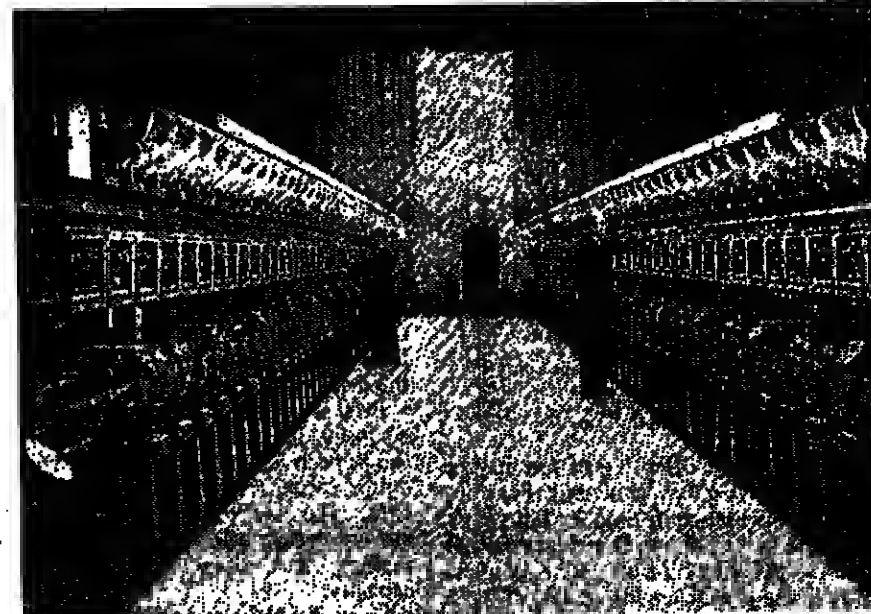
The natural products will in 1980 only hold a minority of about 44 per cent according to calculations. Artificial fabrics made of cellulose products and petrochemical fibres will have the absolute majority of 56 per cent.

Cellulose products are of course to a certain extent natural fibres, and recently they have been obtained from wood.

But it takes the skill of the chemical industry to turn these into such excellent products as Rayon and artificial silk thread.

Rayon finds its way into woman's clothing and underclothing, in so-called domestic textiles and also in tyre. Artificial silk yarn has similar applications.

In this country leading producers are Nela Bayer, Glanzstoff (Wuppertal), and



Bayer acetate-silk factory in Dormagen

(Photo: Bayer)

Phirix-Werke (Hamburg) a subsidiary of BASF and I.P. Bensberg.

When all is said and done synthetic fibres come from mineral oil and so they too are natural products. The "genuine" synthetics are so much a product of the chemical industry that their very names bring sweat to the brow and send us rushing to scientific dictionaries: polyamide (which gives nylon and perlon), polyester, poly vinyl chloride (PVC), polyolefins and polyurethane.

The end-products of these organic chemicals have particularly suitable properties for the consumer market. They do not "age" like wool, which can rot, they are not eaten away by pests, since clothes moths cannot digest them, they are light and weatherproof, they are easy to care for and can be produced in all colours.

Nor do they shrink, that is as long as their modernity is respected and they are not boiled up the way grandmother used to do with her old cotton garments.

The only great disadvantage about these materials is that they do not soak up water readily. Anyone who visits tropical climates clad all over in synthetic fibres will find the sweat rolling from his forehead.

But fabric manufacturers have already thought out ways of overcoming this problem. Recently they have been making the outer surface of the fibres

expandable for some time to come. Fibre manufacturers are trusting that world requirements of artificial fibres will continue to grow more quickly than world population.

It would be impossible to produce the amount of cotton and the number of sheep required in the world by the year 2000.

Even if the required amounts of wool and cotton could be produced the substantially higher production and transport costs, compared with those for artificial fibres, would price them out of the market.

In addition to this chemists are now at work trying to eradicate the last signs of synthetic fibres. They are developing so-called antistatic fibres, which will mean the end of the familiar crackle of static electricity when people shake off their clothes.

The way is clear for the companies to conquer the chemical fibre market to a greater extent than ever before.

In prosperous countries this conquest is necessary. Fashions in clothing have gradually brightened up in recent years. Meantime fashions in furnishing have lagged behind in the age of varnished wood and wallpaper.

Even in splendours that have been taken over by plastics and other synthetic materials their design still tends to hark back to the example of older materials. The aim of the chemical giants, however, is to create a world of synthetics in its own right, with its own ideas and owing nothing to its predecessors.

What they want to do is remove the idea of "ersatz" from them not just because they are cheaper, but because they genuinely prefer them for what they are.

The floor-covering materials that first hit the market about five years ago designed to be watertight and anti-dirt were the precursors of a whole new era of floor-coverings. But what they ousted from favour was far less the parquet floor than the immediate synthetic predecessor in PVC, which were made by the same company as is now vaunting its tufting carpets.

This is not the end of the matter. In future we will enjoy a design produced by the chemicals industry made of sound-proofing materials, in pleasant clean colours, and we will also be covering our walls and ceilings with the latest from the chemical fibres industry. The "brave new world", the world of "1984" which Orwell and Huxley predicted would be cold, will in fact be warm and comfortable. The warmth and comfort afforded by the chemical fibres industry is also felt in many homes already by the money that this specialised branch of science accrues.

Werner Meyer-Larsen  
(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 5 April 1970)

## Supremacy of nylon textiles

Today nylon and its offshoots are still the biggest moneyspinners. Almost all the textiles that are in popular use come from the nylon family.

Almost anything can be made from these materials, from underclothes to curtains, from conveyor belts to safety belts.

But the industry is placing its greatest hopes for tomorrow on materials from the polyester family. They are already among the most successful brand names in the Federal Republic and foreign synthetic fibre industries: Diolen SL by Glanzstoff, Trevira 330, 340 and 550 by Hoechst, Terylene made by ICI, Dacron from DuPont, Vestan W by Hils and Kodol from Eastmann.

The artificial fibre business is carried on by the world's largest chemical concerns and those that are not based in the Federal Republic usually have a branch or subsidiary office and factory here.

Largest of the artificial fibre giants is the American DuPont de Nemours, its annual turnover on all products is about 15,000 million Marks. Its German interests are managed in Düsseldorf.

The second largest is Britain's ICI

Imperial Chemical Industries). This group has a yearly turnover in the 13,000 million Mark range. It has a number of allied manufacturers of chemical fibres in this country.

The American group Union Carbide — turnover about 11,000 million Marks — is less involved in fibres.

On the other hand the Federal Republic giants, Bayer (who produce Perlon, Dordon and Dralon), Hoechst (Perlon, Trevira and Hostalen) and BASF have entered into the fibre business in a big way and this could be the thing of the future.



## ■ AUTOMOBILES

## The Volksporsche is a lot of car for a lot of money



The 914, first offspring of the merger between Volkswagen and Porsche, made its appearance in time for last year's Frankfurt motor show. It can be supplied either with the 1.7-litre, four-cylinder, eighty-horse-power engine of the VW 411 B or with the two-litre, six-cylinder, 110-horse-power engine of the old Porsche 911 T.

The designers of the VW-Porsche 914 are particularly proud to have included an extremely future-oriented principle, that of the centre-mounted engine, in their sports car for the seventies.

Housing the heaviest part of any car, the engine, between the two axles, does indeed ideally distribute the load and ensure magnificent road-holding. The disadvantages that result ought, however, to make the principle a non-starter as far as standard family saloons are concerned.

Centre-mounted engines, then, are almost bound to be restricted to two-seater sports cars. Industriekurier's test model was a pop orange 914/4.

Getting into the car is as difficult as with any two-seater sports car, of this kind but once the driver is seated he feels ideally placed behind the steering wheel, which is quite small but not pronouncedly sporting, fitted with a centre horn push as it is.

All the major instruments are within easy reach. The only device operated from the steering column may be the indicator, but the switches and levers for the lights, emergency flashing lights, windscreen wipers and washers and heating present no difficulty for the driver with his safety belt fastened even though they are all on the dashboard.

The windscreen washer, incidentally, is powered by the excess pressure in the spare tyre, which, housed under the bonnet, is pumped up to 42.66 pounds per square inch.

The only controls that the belted-in driver would do best to leave to the young lady in the seat beside him are the knobs of his car radio. On either side of the dashboard, on the other hand, protected by a rubber screen, there is a loudspeaker.

The 914 owner could thus have stereo equipment built into his car, though it must be added that the passenger compartment is so small that for stereo addicts the result would be a disappointment in relation to the outlay necessary. A self-adjusting station-finder would, we feel, be a far better investment.

As regards the passenger compartment the 914 is really a two-seater-only for young people. The rear window is immediately behind the non-adjustable head-rests of the front seats.

Even hat-wearers will have difficulty in nonchalantly throwing their headgear on to the back seat. There is that little room. And the only place inside the car where a large handbag or a briefcase could be stored is in the box mounted on the transmission tunnel.

Then, however, the cushion that is perched on top of the tunnel and is presumably intended to accommodate a baby or toddler, must either be stowed away in the bonnet or boot (which together hold a surprising 154 cubic feet) or else left at home.

Maps and bits and pieces, on the other hand, can either be locked in the glove compartment or arranged in the storage

facilities provided in the door on the driver's side. There is also a little room immediately between the windscreen and the dashboard.

Even so, a double bass can be transported inside the 914 if need be — provided the hood is let down. This is the work of a few seconds spent springing four catches. The black plastic roof can be stowed away below the boot without making much difference to the luggage capacity.

Since it weighs a mere twenty pounds the knight of the road need not bother his lady friend in the event of April showers. All he needs to do is fit the hood on the windscreen and the frame and then snap the whole firmly into place from inside.

Although the front wheel casings jut into the passenger compartment even the tallest of people have ample foot-room. Shorter drivers will even have to slide their seat forwards, a luxury that the co-driver does not enjoy. All the co-driver has is a footrest; as in first-class railway carriages.

The height adjustability of the driver's seat is nothing more nor less than tilting the entire seat including backrest, footrest or backwheels. All in all the 914's designers would have done better to equip the car with proper bucket seats and do without the mini-seat on the transmission tunnel.

The engine is a good starter. Despite the proximity of the engine the noise is far less disturbing than in the 411; the reason, being, of course, that the 914 is decidedly a sports car in character.

The gears are a little sticky — the levers have to bypass the engine on their way to the rear-mounted five-speed gearbox — but with a little practice the 914 owner can change gear as swiftly as the driver of a car with the gear-lever mounted on top of the gearbox itself.

Although the rev counter dial does not show red until between 5,600 and 5,800 revolutions per minute the manual recommends not going above 5,000 rpm, since the engine reaches peak performance at approximately 4,900 rpm.

There is no benefit to be derived from allowing the engine to run at a higher rev count even though it is not dangerous to do so. Over and above the optimum rev count the piston speed increases to 42 feet per second. Even in cars of high repute this figure is up to 65 feet per second, with all the additional wear and tear that this involves.

Driving the 914 is enjoyable for sporty types only. Motorists who set store by comfort would be better advised to think of the 914 as a two-seater sports car.

## Airships fly again

The airship has been given a new lease of life. By 1971 at the latest D-LEMO, at present the only airship in Europe, is to be joined by two companions. At Mülheim in the Ruhr, D-LEMO's home base, a West German aviation firm is building the other two airships, 197 and 322 feet long.

Another super-blimp, length as yet undecided, is still on the drawing-board. When completed it will be able to carry a forty-ton payload, in theory equivalent to about 400 passengers.

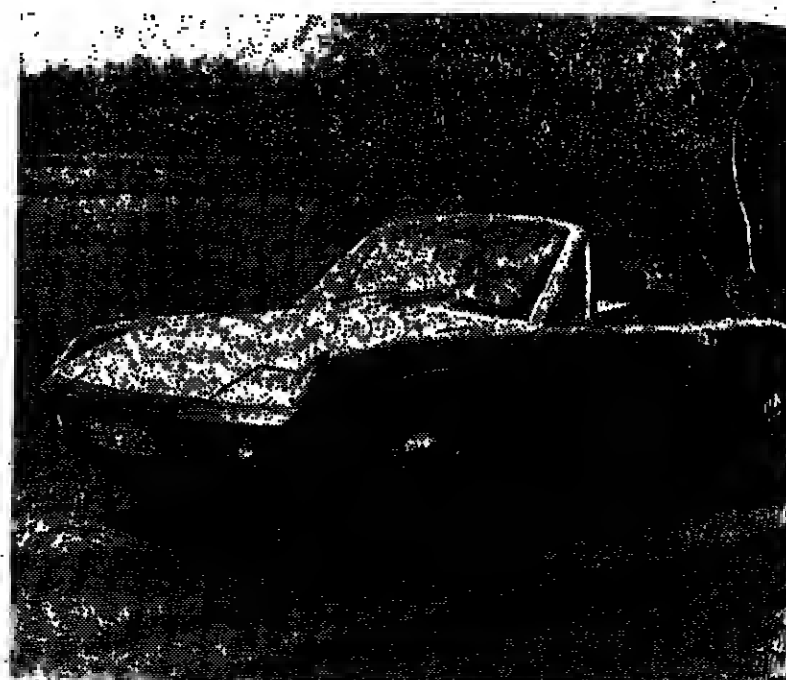
Like D-LEMO, which made its maiden journey last August, the two new airships to be built at Mülheim are filled with non-inflammable helium and are a good deal safer than the hydrogen end, neon filled Zeppelins of old.

What is more, they cost only a fifth of what the Zeppelins cost to manufacture. They can be used for advertising in the air or for freight and postal purposes.

Some time during the next few months D-LEMO is to embark on a five-month advertising trip to France and Spain. There are also plans to use it as a flying conference hall or radio station at some future date.

Since Zeppelins were first invented some 300 airships have been built all over the world.

(Hannoversche Presse, 19 March 1970)



The two-seater VW-Porsche 914

in terms of the Porsche 911 range. The fifteen-inch wheels may not fall foul of every little hole in the road but the suspension is so hard that every poor stretch of road can strain the nerves of sensitive people.

The 914's rack and pinion steering, on the other hand, is so precise that bends can be taken to the inch. Even in a succession of right- and left-hand bends the 914 runs as though it were on tracks. It is virtually impossible to make the rear swerve.

Mind you, more powerful tyres than the 155s would not have been a bad idea. The 165s available as an optional extra are well worth the extra expense.

On good country roads and autobahns the 914 spoils even sporty drivers. With the eighty-horse power of the VW 411 saloons of 100 and more horse power can be left standing, particularly as other motorists have a healthy respect for the Volksporsche. As a rule there is no need to flash for gangway.

Flipping open the main headlights is a performance that is always worth watching. As soon as they are switched on the headlights are flipped up like hares' ears by power from the windscreen washer motor.

The heating is far too powerful for the size of the passenger compartment but despite being dependent on the rev count it can with a little practice easily be adjusted. The windows are quick to steam up, though, which is something of a problem.

Performance is due more to the aerodynamic design than to the engine power, particularly as the 914 is heavier than it looks. Fully tanked it weighs 2,068 lbs, not far short of a ton, which is 22 lbs more than the Porsche 911 S, which does, when all is said and done, have a 180-horse-power six-cylinder engine.

The 914 is 264 lbs heavier than the

## TECHNOLOGY

## Semi-conductor technology advances by leaps and bounds

Telecon, a newly developed TV camera tube, can take pictures in semi-darkness and has a life expectancy 100 to 1,000 times greater than conventional tubes.

With a speed of only 0.4 lux it reacts to light impressions twenty times more powerfully than its predecessors, and while conventional tubes are shattered by intense light the Telecon withstands the brightest light.

The new tube, developed jointly by the semi-conductor and tube divisions of AEG-Telefunken, was unveiled at the firm's fifth technological press conference in Heilbronn.

It need only fulfil a fraction of the expectations placed on it to give rise to amazement at the potential of modern semi-conductor technology.

The core of the tube is a silicon disc foot seven by five foot five by eight. This is probably because roughly a million light-sensitive diodes are body has to be tough enough to stand strain and stress without the tiny diodes, each of which is only five thousandths of a millimetre in size, are

Small wonder, then, that the speed is more impressive than its optical picture taken by the TV camera in 5.5 seconds, brought to fifty in 13.2 seconds, night to sixty in 13.2 seconds, extremely bright light was flashed at the night to 75 in nineteen seconds, tube it continued to function. It to ninety in 27.2 seconds and would even have done so if the temperature had been increased to 350 degrees

One kilometre from a standard centrifuge, Dr Richard Epple, director of took 33.8 seconds and top speed development, claimed, level was 113 miles an hour. These properties and a greatly improved mechanical robustness would without the rev counter going into the red (roughly 6,000 rpm).

This only goes to show that the could take a far more powerful Porsche's design engineers no longer have tested the 914's body by itself with engines a good deal more powerful than the 110-horse-power, under engine that one version of the

No matter how good road-holding be, sporting drivers will not be satisfied with a mere eighty horse power. 914 can be driven at full speed in all conditions, which is more than said for a good many cars of comparable engine performance.

Despite the lack of boosters in and rear disc brakes are outsized.

Fuel consumption of the test varied between 25 and 31 miles per Imperial gallon, with no effort made to cut consumption. Average consumption in town, country and autobahn proved to be 26 miles per gallon.

Even when driven full out on the autobahn the 914's 13.7-gallon tank has a range of at least 300 miles.

The 914 is now also available with a two-litre, six-cylinder, 110-horse-power engine of the old Porsche 911. The four-cylinder version is expensive at between 11,955 and 12,554 Marks in the exclusive price range of a bloated Porsche.

In other words, an extra thirty power and twelve miles an hour nearly 8,000 Marks. In return they can be sure he is purchasing a two-seater sports car, and not a saloon.

There ought, for that matter, enough people who are prepared to pay the extra for the merque. Despite high price the present 100 vehicles that roll off the assembly line have sold months in advance. And that for itself.



appear to make the Telecon ideally suited for tough assignments such as traffic supervision or process supervision in a rolling mill.

Silicon used as the basis of a new design of TV camera tube is only one of the many uses to which semi-conductors can be put.

They have had a revolutionary effect on technological progress in electronics, ranging from transistors, without which electronic brains would be brainless, to solar cells to convert the energy of the Sun into electric power for satellites.

Without semi-conductors as electronic components neither of these would have been feasible and a wide range of developments are only just getting under way.

Special elements, Dr Reinhard Dahlberg, director of Heilbronn semi-conductor works, explained to the assembled company, make it possible to convert mechanical, acoustic, thermal, optical, nuclear and magnetic units into electrical signals.

Primary elements for light-modulated switches, light barriers and punched tape scanners all use semi-conductors. With the aid of semi-conductors' material is counted and sorted, controlled and

regulated and radioactivity is detected and measured.

Semi-conductor technology also plays a part where fuel injection, self-dipping headlights and non-blocking brakes are concerned. "Maybe, at some time in the future," Dr Dahlberg mused, "many automobile collisions will be avoided with the aid of distance radar."

Distance radar is part of one of the latest developments, semi-conductor microwave generators. They generate electromagnetic waves in the millimetre and centimetre wavebands, frequencies, that is, of between a few and several hundred gigahertz.

There are any number of uses to which these generators could be put. Television, for instance, can only transmit on a certain number of channels because it is limited to a certain number of frequencies. With the aid of semi-conductor microwave generators TV transmissions could be beamed on a much higher frequency, say twelve gigahertz, a frequency that is the subject of discussion at the moment.

The prospects as far as radar is concerned are fantastic. Department head Dr Hans Strack outlined a number of possibilities, including a portable radar device only four inches in size. Yet this tiny device would be capable of distinguishing between objects only eighteen inches apart.

(HEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 20 March 1970)

## Lossbach robots will do the dirty work

In a matter of decades our cities will be sparkling clean, yet dustmen and road-sweepers will be as much part history as cherubies and window-cleaners. The work of all will be done by androids.

These robots to do the dirty work are being developed at the research facilities of the Cybertronics Company in Rossdorf, near Darmstadt.

Engineers and technicians have already developed an electronic device with a structural, organisational and information system based on that of the human nervous system.

The first androids developed from this device are life-size robots with flexible joints and human figures. Their power and programme instructions come from a base plate with which one leg always remains in contact.

On the drawing-board, though, freely moving androids with bodies containing all the necessary data processing and mechanical functions already exist. They will respond both to optical end to acoustic signals.

A by-product of android development will soon be ready for manufacture. The Lossbach researchers are working on a fully mobile artificial arm containing electronic devices capable of registering every impulse and unconscious reflex of the nerve ends of the stump and converting them into mechanical motion. The artificial arm thus reacts in exactly the same way as a normal arm.

(Münchener Merkur, 2 April 1970)

## Frankfurter Allgemeine

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Last year the Bundestag passed a law defining the status of illegitimate children in society. On 1 July 1970 this comes into force. The new legislation will in many ways improve the situation in which the unmarried mother and her child find themselves. But society still holds the unmarried mother aloof and gives her little support.

On the terrace of *Brünningsau*, a farmhouse in Upper Bavaria, near Rosenheim, ten girls are standing waving to a young woman, who has just left the house.

It is a strange company: five of the girls are holding tiny babies in their arms.

Apart from this picture of unity the general scene in *Brünningsau* is quite diverse. The farmhouse has been set up from private means for unmarried expectant mothers.

They come from all over the Federal Republic, from abroad, from all social strata and have differing educational backgrounds and come from different age groups.

The youngest is seventeen, the eldest forty. Renata is just twenty and speaks three languages fluently. Heidi is learning to sew and Gabi is a secretary.

Sohreh comes from the Orient and used to work in a consulate in her home country. She said: "What a thing to happen to me!"

The "thing" that happened to her is the thing that led all the girls to the farmhouse. *Brünningsau* offers them not only a roof over their heads and companionship, but also understanding and sympathy for the situation in which they find themselves.

It is this very sympathy that society has denied them. Hanni's fate is a typical example of how heartless even parents can be, when their daughter comes home and says she is carrying someone's baby.

## ■ OUR WORLD

### A farmhouse where unmarried mothers find sympathy

Hanni was only three months pregnant when she came to *Brünningsau*. Up till then she had been a bank employee, a 23-year-old girl living at her parents' home, in a little Westphalian town.

When she met a graphic artist from a neighbouring town her parents had nothing against the relationship. Peter made a good impression on them, spoke of marriage and boasted a good income. Hanni went to visit him at his home at weekends quite often and nothing was said.

Then Hanni found she was pregnant. First of all she told Peter. Only then did she learn something that Peter had kept from her. He was a married man who had been living for some time separated from his wife.

Shocked and distressed Hanni went back to her parents expecting to find advice and sympathy. A further shock was in store for her.

Her parents said: "How could you get mixed up with a devil like that? You've dragged our good name through the dirt! Get out of this house immediately and never darken our doorstep again!"

Hanni did so. She quit her job and left the town so that she would not disgrace her respectable parents any more with the disgraceful thing she had done. Bitter and tormented by the lack of sympathy she had found she came to *Brünningsau*.

Hanni's future is still uncertain. Her parents are prepared to take her back but they will not accept her baby. She would have to give it to foster parents. So far she

has not been able to make such a heart-rending decision.

One unwritten law at *Brünningsau* is that the mother shall not give up her child. Every effort is made to keep mothers there until they have found a new job in a place where they can take their child.

Renete has been waiting for five months for such a chance. She says: "My mother reacted in just the same way as Hanni's old folks. She swore at me in words I would not repeat and told me to leave her house immediately. Now that she has seen her little grandchild and the neighbours know all about what happened she is prepared to take me back and the baby as well. But I will not go anywhere near her again."

Elke's story is an encouraging example of how some parents care less about "shame" and the neighbours' title-tattle than their own daughter's welfare.

Elke comes from a "good bourgeois" home in Baden. At sixteen she ran wild since she thought she could not bear her home life any more.

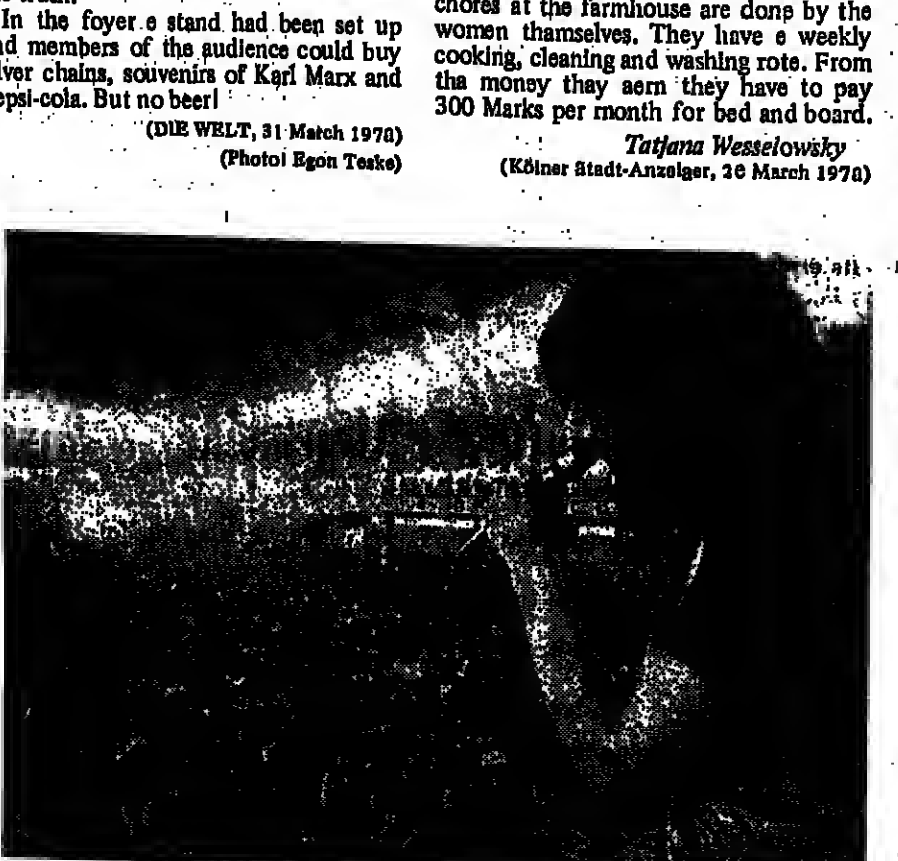
She says: "When I realised that I was going to have a baby I was of course too proud to go home and hang my head in shame. But I could not stay with the family with which I was on-par. By chance I got to hear about *Brünningsau*. My parents kept writing that I should come home and that there would be no reproaches, but as yet I have not been able to face up to it. Slowly I have come to see that this will be the best for myself and my child. I have not learned a profession and it would be very difficult for me to earn enough for the two of us."

Maria, a thirty-year-old woman does not want to talk about herself, but when I offered to help her in the kitchen she did speak about life in *Brünningsau*.

Women who want to be accepted into the farmhouse must be prepared to take up employment within the scope of the new legislation for protecting mothers. Administrative officials at the farmhouse find jobs and work in shifts. Half of the girls work from six in the morning until two then return to *Brünningsau*. The others work from two until ten.

The group that is off duty babysits the children of those who are working. All chores at the farmhouse are done by the women themselves. They have a weekly cooking, cleaning and washing rota. From the money they earn they have to pay 300 Marks per month for bed and board.

Tatjana Wesselowsky (Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 26 March 1970)



(DIE WELT, 31 March 1970)  
(Photo: Egon Teske)

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Excuse me!

Equality of the sexes has officially reached the dance floor. The first German professional boxer to train according to the latest scientific methods? Will the 220-lb Neumünster miner succeed in continuing a career brought to an abrupt end in Madrid on 3 April with the aid of out-of-the-ordinary training?

At the meeting in Hanover, the ADTV decided to break with the old and make good use of the time and seems prepared to make a fair invitation to dance.

Their decision reads: "At least people acquainted with each other sitting the former procedure only a gentleman may offer an invitation to dance. A lady may invite a gentleman to dance, maintaining the regulate dress code. She is not to stand when offering her invitation, but to wait until the gentleman has accepted." The ADTV committee gave the following advice:

"Greet your partner with a smile and a handshake. Thirteen thousand Spaniards cheered José Manuel Ibar Urtain, the new European champion, when he was crowned in the thirteenth round of the fight with the German champion, as should ensure they realised the requirements in dress for dancing back to his changing-room.

Before the fight the room had been filled with German dance music and cheerful singing. It now resembled a funeral vault. Certainty of success, hopes for the future and any amount of money that another man would now earn lay dead and buried.

### Going, going...

Prices for single girls at the Easter Saturday auction in the lakes near Kessel were fairly stable. Every year in Oshausen, Merimhagen unmarried women under the auctioneer's hammer.

According to the old custom men in the village elect from their own auctioneer, who offers every girl on auction. It was announced in Essen on 3 April. Since the Olympic regatta centre at Bad Schilke on Kiel bay was first costed Saturday that the single girls learn spring 1969 prices have rocketed forty times "ore worth" from a bill poster cent.

This year the lowest price was 160 Marks. The asking price for a young woman with a good figure and a few tricks was 1,600 Marks. The asking price for a young woman with a good figure and a few tricks was 1,600 Marks.

In Oshausen alone the auctioneer in 550 Marks which was donated worthy cause.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 31 March)

### Suit survey

A joint survey conducted by the latest research institutes over a period of twelve months showed this year 56 per cent of men between twenty and sixty-five bought a new suit.

In fact thirteen per cent bought suits and four per cent bought more.

The best customers at the tailors were office workers in executive positions and high-ranking and up-and-coming servants, aged between twenty and thirty-nine.

On the other hand only one in ten farm owners bought a new suit during the year's duration of the survey.

Mass-produced tailoring claimed eight per cent of the market.

(Handelsblatt, 24 March)

### Closed shop

Sign on the door of a carpenter's workshop in a village near Stuttgart. Closed. Am in the pub opposite.

Underneath was another sign: Hold on. I'll fetch him. Mrs. Weichold.

(DIE WELT, 26 March 1970)

## SPORT

### Is Weiland made of comeback material?

A FUTURE OF BLOOD, TOIL, TEARS AND SWEAT

The dream of riches was over. Was Weiland's career too? With all this a recent and painful memory Peter Weiland sat in his hotel room wearing a track-suit and started to work out his own future.

He would have to live with this defeat, live without the European title and proud words. He would have to live without illusions and make a choice between retirement or carrying on, between taking it easy and working hard and mercilessly.

The ex-Neumünster miner who still retains his Federal Republic championship title intends to carry on. He proposes to train more intensively than in the past, more logically and above all using more up-to-date methods.

What has long been a matter of course for competitive sportsmen in other disciplines is now to keep boxing pro Weiland in trim too.

Athletes, oarsmen, cyclists, weight-lifters, gymnasts and swimmers all use the latest methods to reach international standards and gain Olympic honours. Boxer Weiland hopes at least to train his way to a fresh chance.

Trainer Kneipp and his protégé intend, after a well-earned rest, to work out a scientific training schedule specially designed for Peter Weiland. Weiland is to take medical tests and is quite prepared to change old habits if he is advised to do so.

Maybe Weiland will be seen in the foreseeable future at workouts involving sweat-jerking interval training, ingenious gymnastics designed to toughen particular tendons or a tête-à-tête with the gleaming

monsters used by weight-lifters in training. Fast footwork, armwork and general speed of reaction are definitely qualities that can be gained in training.

Peter Weiland must, of course, realise what lies ahead of him: two years of not overdoing it in private life, two years of blood, sweat, toil and tears and two years of struggle against the "inner pigdog" and day-to-day temptations. Will he make the grade?

The road to Hell, they say, is paved with good intentions. Weiland is not a man of iron will. It should be interesting to see how he fares in the next couple of years.

Hermann Rüping (Hamburger Abendblatt, 3 April 1970)

Peter Weiland



Peter Weiland (Photo: Nordbild)

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Hermann Rüping (Hamburger Abendblatt, 3 April 1970)

Peter Weiland

(Photo: Nordbild)

### Hans and Werner Lampe swim their way to success

Brothers Hans and Werner Lampe were prepared to swim 300 miles, do fifty hours' tough and merciless weight training, forgo leisure time and live entirely for swimming in order to reach the top flight in Europe.

Their heavy investment began to bear fruit at the Federal Republic all-comers indoor championships in Dortmund.

A year ago the Lampes were mere average swimmers in a Hanover club. They won North German championships without creating much of a stir. Then they decided to go to Bonn and ace coach Gerhard Hetz.

Educational and professional problems had first to be solved. Crawl specialist Werner Lampe was at commercial college in Hanover but his teachers appreciated his position and he was able to commute between Hanover and Bonn, returning home for extra lessons at weekends.

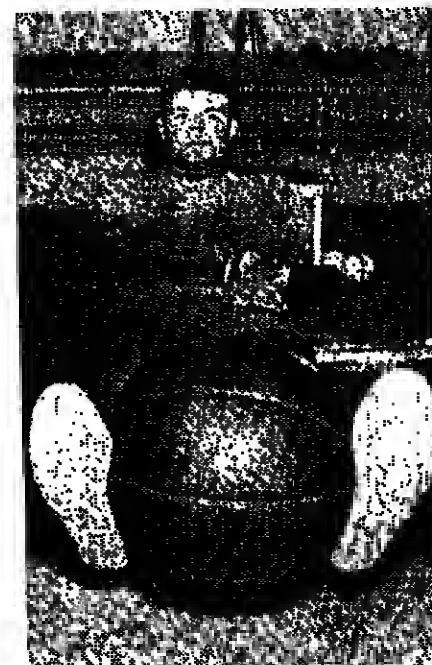
Butterfly specialist Hans Lampe was granted leave by Hanover teacher training college to attend training. With these two initial problems solved Gerhard Hetz set to work.

It took five months and 300 miles for Werner Lampe to swim his way to the position of second-fastest long-distance crawler in Europe. At Dortmund he swam the 1,500 metres freestyle in 16 min. 44.6 sec., only 12.5 seconds slower than Hans Fassnacht of Mannheim.

Since Werner Lampe is younger than world record-holder Fassnacht he has in terms of development already left the Mannheim swimmer standing. Lampe is already more than four seconds faster than GDR ace Sperling, who was second to Fassnacht in the European records.

Werner Lampe

(Photo: Horeimüller)



Hans and Werner Lampe

(Photo: Nordbild)

Lanky, six foot three inch Lampe underscored his claims to a medal of the European championships in Barcelona this September by swimming the 1500 metres a Dortmund like clockwork.

Ha swam his way to the championship a good fifty metres ahead of the field, clocking 1 min. 7.5 sec. per 100 metres, according to the plan drawn up by coach Gerhard Hetz.

Fassnacht's European record nearly fell and only did not do so because Lampe had no competitor.

Hans Lampe swam a Federal Republic record in 25 metre bath in January, clocking 1 min. 7.5 sec. per 100 metres, according to the plan drawn up by coach Gerhard Hetz.

cover the 100 metres butterfly in 57.1 sec. This was his first step on the road from regional mediocrity to an international rating.

Sleep, swim and eat is all that the two brothers have been able to do for months. "Never have I trained so hard as under Gerhard Hetz in Bonn," says Hans Lampe after five months of training.

"At times I had to pull myself together to keep it up. Everything ached. I was on the brink of a breakdown. But a few days' rest put everything right."

As the season starts the Lampe brothers can breathe a sigh of relief. Swimming competitions is a busman's holiday, but a restful one as far as they are concerned.

Yet they have to do well in order to continue to receive the grants made to them by mail-order magazine and Olympic show-jumping gold medalist Josef Neckermann's Federal Republic Sports Aid Foundation.

Karsten Lehmann (DIE WELT, 7 April 1970)

Werner Lampe

(Photo: Horeimüller)

Hans Lampe

(Photo: Horeimüller)

Hans and Werner Lampe

(Photo: Nordbild)

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